

STATE OF OKLAHOMA
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN
ESF # 10 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS ANNEX

STATE COORDINATING AGENCY: Department of Environmental Quality

SUPPORT AGENCIES: Chief Medical Examiner
Civil Air Patrol
Corporation Commission
Department of Agriculture
Department of Labor
Department of Public Safety
Department of Transportation
Department of Wildlife Conservation
Fire Marshal Agency
LP Gas Administration
Oklahoma Military Department
Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation

I. PURPOSE.

The purpose of this annex is to insure that a coordinated and effective effort is made to remove or reduce the threat to public health and safety that may result from an incident involving hazardous materials. The Department of Environmental Quality will coordinate with the federal government for assistance provided in conjunction with the Federal Response Plan (FRP) Emergency Support Function (ESF) #10, Hazardous Materials.

II. SITUATIONS AND ASSUMPTIONS.

A. Situation.

1. Hazardous materials are produced, transported, used and stored throughout the state.
2. Accidents or incidents involving hazardous materials are one of the most common emergencies within the state.
3. Hazardous material releases require swift and decisive action by emergency personnel.

B. Assumptions.

1. Emergencies involving hazardous materials are usually confined to a localized area.
2. Emergency personnel will respond in their normal area of operation.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS.

A. General.

1. For hazardous material incidents within corporate municipal limits, local government officials will, to the extent of available resources and capabilities, isolate and restore the area to normal, relying on the owner, supplier, vendor, shipping agent, carrier or other appropriate individual to remove the hazard if feasible.

On private property outside of corporate limits, the initial contact point is the closest municipal fire department or law enforcement agency. Outside corporate limits on federal/state highways, public property, county roads, or railways, the incident commander shall be the Oklahoma Highway Patrol.

While primary response is at the local or OHP level, all incidents may require additional action at the state level as indicated in the task assignments that follow.

2. In most incidents, state level involvement is usually minor until the scope of the disaster exceeds local government capabilities. However, state level involvement may occur at any time since the state has certain jurisdictional responsibilities, complex federal and state statutes to enforce, and technical expertise that may not be available at the local level.

Moreover, several state agencies are routinely involved in the mitigation of the impact of hazardous materials incidents on a day-to-day basis.

3. In compliance with the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA), the Governor of Oklahoma has appointed a State Emergency Response Commission to oversee the preparation of hazardous material emergency planning within the State. Responsibilities of this commission include:
 - a. Establishment of planning districts which in Oklahoma are designated to be each county with the exception of Oklahoma, Tulsa and Washington Counties. Separate districts are authorized within the cities of Oklahoma City and Tulsa.

The Washington County District includes portions of Osage County to incorporate the entire Phillips Petroleum facility within one district. Tinker Air Force Base, Altus Air Force Base and Ft. Sill are separate planning districts.
 - b. Appointment of local planning committees within each planning district which are responsible for:
 - (1) Making information available to the public on the nature, amount and location of hazardous materials within the planning district.
 - (2) Developing a comprehensive emergency response plan to adequately respond to accidental releases or spills of hazardous materials within the planning districts. Such plans may be incorporated into the county's Emergency Operations Plan (EOP).
 - (3) Overseeing the reporting of the presence of hazardous materials within the district by those persons or firms using or storing the material.

- (4) Obtaining site-specific information from facilities subject to planning to protect the public in the event of accidental release of hazardous materials covered under the law. This planning information will be incorporated into the district's plan as appropriate.
 - c. Review and accept the hazardous material emergency plan for each district to include the facility specific information.
 - d. Provide information to the public upon request as to the nature and location of hazardous materials within Oklahoma covered under the law.
4. Oklahoma has also adopted the provisions of U.S. Federal Regulation, Title 49 covering all facets of hazardous material transportation within the state.

The Oklahoma Department of Emergency Management facilitates training courses to qualify first responders and local planning district members in Hazardous material operations and planning requirements. The agency also identifies and coordinates the mobilization resources to be used in the event of a hazardous material accident that exceeds the resources of local government.

B. Phases of Management.

1. Mitigation.

Assist local communities with the establishment of transportation routes, zoning, and codes for hazardous materials.

2. Preparedness.

- a. Public education/orientation.
- b. Train and exercise emergency response personnel.
- c. Develop plans and procedures for response to incidents.
- d. Identify sources of equipment and supplies.

3. Response.

- a. Upon request of local officials, State agencies provide resources needed to protect life, property and the environment not readily available to local government.
- b. Provide technical expertise needed to confine, control and neutralize hazardous material releases.

4. Recovery.

- a. Monitor and survey release site to determine continued threat to the public, when required.
- b. Provide legal counsel to:

- (1) Determine liability.
 - (2) Determine ability to recover damages.
 - (3) Determine means of resolving disputes.
- c. Aid in clean-up operations. Establish standards to be met to insure public safety in coordination with Federal authorities.

IV. TASK ORGANIZATION.

A. Task Assignments and Responsibilities.

The tasks and responsibilities that are noted below pertain only to this plan and do not include the full scope of activities carried out by agencies in the enforcement of environmental statutes.

1. State Agencies.

When activated by the EOC and while operating under the State EOP, the following state agencies will perform the listed functions as necessary. This list of participating agencies is not all inclusive and other agencies may be activated under the authority of the EOP.

a. Department of Emergency Management.

- (1) Maintain an up-to-date list of notification points for hazardous materials incidents or disasters.
- (2) Serve as one of two primary notification points for local emergency management agencies and OHP to report incidents.
- (3) Notify all appropriate state and federal agencies (NRC 1-800-424-8802) as required.
- (4) Coordinate support as requested by on-scene local emergency management directors.
- (5) Activate the State EOC as necessary.

b. Department of Environmental Quality.

- (1) Maintains a 24 hour telephone number (1-800-522-0206) to which citizens and public officials can report spills or releases.
- (2) Provide technical advice and assistance on potential pollution caused by hazardous materials spills and the proper means to be employed to minimize short term and avoid long-term environmental damage.
- (3) Provide state representation to the EPA regional response team.
- (4) Provide technical advice and assistance regarding the following:

- (a) Contamination via municipal and domestic wastes.
 - (b) Radiological exposure.
 - (c) Air pollution control.
 - (d) Solid waste disposal.
 - (e) Potable water supply and wastewater treatment.
 - (f) Control/containment of hazardous wastes.
 - (g) Laboratory services necessary for resumption of community environmental services.
 - (h) Activities necessary to resume normal community services related to environmental quality.
- (5) Serve as the primary source of expertise on industrial and commercial wastes.
 - (6) Coordinate with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and other federal agencies in support of Emergency Support Function #10 of the federal and regional response plans.
- c. Oklahoma Military Department (OMD).

OMD has the 63rd Weapons of Mass Destruction-Civil Support Team that has the ability to detect and identify most chemicals. This is a very limited asset for the state and may be unavailable due to national tasking. Requests for assistance will be coordinated by the Oklahoma Department of Emergency Management.
 - d. Other State Agencies.

Provide support as required.
 - e. Attorney General.

Provide legal counsel to the Department of Environmental Quality and other responsible agencies to determine liability for damages incurred by the hazardous material incident and reimbursement of cost associated with its clean up.

V. RADIOLOGICAL INCIDENT OPERATIONS

A. PURPOSE.

This paragraph provides actions to be taken by all response personnel in the event of an accident or incident involving radioactive materials. It establishes a framework to guide response activities which will meet the needs of any accident victims, provide security to the incident site, and reduce danger to the public while limiting the exposure of responding personnel to a level which is the lowest reasonably achievable.

B. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS.

1. Situation.

The widespread use of radioactive materials in our society creates possibilities for accidents happening which may require the dispatch of emergency response personnel to the incident site.

Potential incidents include transportation accidents involving radioactive materials as well as the mishandling of source material at industrial sites and the exposure to radiological materials used in the medical community. In each case, first responders' tasks are complicated by the presence of radioactive material.

2. Assumptions.

- a. That emergency response organizations will continue to qualify people in radiological monitoring and provide training in radiological operations.
- b. Emergency response organizations will have access to radiation detection instruments.

C. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS.

1. Identification.

At industrial or medical locations, site employees must identify the location(s) of radiation sources. Package labels and/or yellow storage containers may also indicate the presence of radioactive materials.

2. Reporting Instructions.

An accident involving the release/spilling of radiological materials should be reported to the County Department of Environmental Quality and the Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality, at 1-800-522-0206. Be prepared to provide the following information:

- a. Incident location.
- b. Number and type of injuries, if any.
- c. Name of carrier for transportation accidents.
- d. Type of radioactive material present, if available. (From shipping papers, package labels, or employees.)
- e. Amount of radioactivity in curies, if known.
- f. Physical form of the material (liquid, solid, or gas).

3. Operational Procedures.

The procedures on the appropriate guide page in the Emergency Response Guidebook (available on the internet at <http://hazmat.dot.gov/guidebook.htm>) should guide operations upon identification of a radiological hazard.

D. DIRECTION AND CONTROL.

Ensure the incident commander maintains control of the accident site until Oklahoma DEQ personnel have assumed responsibility for the site, or the radioactive material has been removed.

VI. DIRECTION AND CONTROL.

Primary command and control rests with the senior local government official (per the local emergency operations plan) or the senior OHP official, as appropriate, to the location. Representatives of other organizations serve only in an advisory or support role.